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SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS.

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG. 1885. No. 4.—1. M. MAYER, *Alkmaion's Youth* (pl. 15). A fine *hydria* with red figures, in Berlin (No. 2395), is published. The painting represents Eriphyle giving suck to the little Alkmaion, in the presence of Amphiaraios and a servant. The three chief characters are designated by inscriptions. The tendency of many modern writers to regard too many vase-paintings as genre-scenes from common life, even when well-known names of heroes are given in inscriptions, is discussed.—2. K. WERNICKE, *Contributions to the knowledge of Vases with Artists' Names* (pls. 16–19). A collection of drawings formerly the property of Edward Gerhard is in the Berlin Museum. The paintings and inscriptions from 18 vases, drawings of which are in this collection, are discussed. Many of these have been previously mentioned by W. Klein in his work *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meister-signaturen*. The vases here described are by the following artists: Taleides, Tychios, Nikosthenes, Charitaïos, Hermogenes, Charinos, Panphaïos, Epiktetos, Chachrylion, Euphronios, Duris, Hieron, and Polygnotos, besides one with the inscription "Ιππ[α]ρ[χ]ος κα[λ]ός, and one with Λέαγρος [καλ]ός. The vases published are, one each, by Nikosthenes (16, 1), Hermogenes (16, 2), and Epiktetos (16, 3), one presumably by Euphronios (17), two presumably by Hieron (18 and 19, 1), and one with Λέαγρος καλός (19, 2).—3. P. WOLTERS, *The Triton of Tanagra*. Two coins of Tanagra are published. One of these is in Berlin, the other in the British Museum (*catal. Central Greece*, pp. 66, 60; pl. 10, 15). Examination of these and a similar coin (*Wiener Numism. Ztschr.* ix, 1877, p. 32; *Arch. Ztg.* 1883, p. 255) shows that the figure of Dionysos there represented cannot be the Dionysos of Kalamis (Paus. ix, 20, 4). The Triton represented on the coins, and described by Pausanias *l. c.* (cf. Aelian περὶ ζώων xiii, 21) is shown to have been, not a work of art, but an embalmed sea-monster.—4. F. MARX, *Dioscuri from Southern Italy*. A small terracotta from the neighborhood of Bari is published as a vignette. The Dioscuri are seated side by side, and two animals (lions or panthers) are fawning upon them. This *motif* is Asiatic, and probably reached Italy by way of Lakonika (cf. Pausanias' description of the throne at Amyklai, iii, 18, 8), whence it was brought by early emigrants.—5. A. FURTWÄNGLER, *The "Hera of Gir-*

genti." Cuts of four heads are given, all of which are declared, upon internal i. e. stylistic evidence, to be forgeries. The heads are: *A*, the "Hera of Girgenti" in the British Museum (*Mon. d. Inst.* ix, 1; Overbeck, *Kunstmythol. Hera*, pl. ix, 4, 5; cf. Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse*, 501): *B*, a head in the Castellani collection (Fröhner, *Auction catalog*, pl. 22, 23, No. 1085): *C*, a head in the Berlin Museum (*Verzeichn. d. ant. Skulpt.* Berlin 1885, No. 1328): *D*, a head in the possession of Baron von Warsberg in Vienna (Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse*, 1458). These heads are all ascribed to the same unknown modern forger.—

6. MISCELLANIES. A. MICHAELIS, *Theseus or Jason?* Additional support for the views expressed in *Arch. Ztg.* 1885, p. 231, is derived from a newly found MS. (*Rhein. Mus.* xli, 1) part of which from Apollodoros is given in full.—A. MICHAELIS, *The Lost Medicean Statue of Poseidon* (cut in the text from Cavallieri's *Antiquae statuæ urbis Romæ* pl. 27). The statue is described, and previous notices of it are quoted. The statue of Apollon which Cavallieri published as *in ædibus Victoriarum* (Palazzo Vettori) is said to be identical with the Apollon Egremont.—H. BLÜMNER, *The Greek Eating-tables again* (cf. *Arch. Ztg.* xlii, pp. 179, 285). Two cuts are given of a small bronze table from Clusium, which serves as pedestal for the figure of a dancer. This table, which is in the Berlin Museum, was wrongly said by Friederichs' *Berl. ant. Bildw.* (ii, 167, No. 693) to be modern. It is antique, and confirms what the writer has elsewhere stated.—K. WERNICKE, *The Vases with Artists' Names; Appendix to p. 249 sqq.* To the vases there described are added, one with the inscription *Ἐπίδρομος*, one with *προσαγορεύω*, and one with *Megakles*.—A. MICHAELIS, *Appendix to p. 281*. Additional evidence is addressed to show that the *Mythographus Vaticanus* and the *Scholion* to *Il. A*, 741 agree with Apollodoros about Theseus and Medeia.—F. STUDNICZKA, *Appendix to Arch. Ztg.* 1884, p. 281 sqq. Furtwängler is said to be the first who gave the name of Sterope to the so-called Hippodameia of the eastern pediment at Olympia.—7. REPORTS. *Archæological Society in Berlin*, meeting of Nov. 3.—*Chronicle of the Winckelmann-celebrations.* HAROLD N. FÖWLER.

BULLETTINO DELLA COMMISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA COMUNALE DI ROMA. 1885. Oct.-Dec.—RODOLFO LANCIANI, *The quarters of the Equites Singulares*. In the neighborhood of the *Scala Santa* (Lateran) the prolongation of the Via Tasso from the Esquiline led, some months ago, to the discovery of a long solid wall adorned with niches, against which was placed a row of marble pedestals and votive altars with long inscriptions relating to the *Equites Singulares*, whose quarters were in this place (for description of building and statues, see p. 222 of the *News*). In this paper, Prof. Lanciani does not describe the building or enter into any

historical, critical, or topographical considerations,—of which he has given a charming popular presentation in the London *Athenæum* of March 13,—but simply publishes the text of 24 of the inscriptions.—RODOLFO LANCIANI, *A fragment of the marble plan of Severus representing the Clivo della Vittoria and the Vico Tusco* (pl. xxii). The writer has made various attempts to relate the many scattered and disconnected fragments of this famous marble plan of Rome, often with success. This paper brings forward one instance of this kind, in which three fragments are brought together and shown to be connected and to represent the northern part of the Palatine between the garden of Sta. Maria Liberatrice and the present entrance opposite the fish-market. It includes several buildings whose identity has not yet been established, but which probably will be when the excavations that are at present being conducted on this very site shall have been brought to a close.—R. LANCIANI, *Supplement to vol. vi of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (see p. 94).—C. L. VISCONTI, *List of the ancient works of art, discovered by the Communal Archaeological Commission from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1885, and preserved at the Capitol or in the Communal store-houses*. See analysis given in the *News*, pp. 225–6.—*Acts of the Commission and gifts received*. These show the extraordinary activity and the efficiency of the Commission in the presence of the unusual opportunities for archæological work and discovery which are now presented. Some of the facts are brought out in the *News*, pp. 220–1. A. L. F. JR.

BULLETIN DE CORRESPONDANCE HELLÉNIQUE. Athens and Paris, 1886. **January.**—G. COUSIN and F. DURRBACH, *An Inscribed Bas-relief from Lemnos*. One side of a big stone found in the interior of the island, and the space not taken up with the vignette of a warrior on the face, are covered with archaic Greek characters written βουστροφιδόν. But the words they form are not Greek. M. Bréal thinks the document Thracian; the writers point out Etruscan alphabetic peculiarities, desinences, etc.; neither pretends to render the sense. These old mercenaries wrote Karian on a statue of Rameses, or Norse Runes on a lion at the Peiraieus, or Lydian (?) on such a stone as this, with little regard for the future epigraphist.—TH. HOMOLLE, *Note on the Chronology of Athenian Archons (B. c. 166 to 100)*. Corrections of the lists from Delian documents, inasmuch as the official chronology of Delos is that of Athens after B. c. 166. Fixed dates are assigned to a number of archons.—G. COUSIN and CH. DIEHL, *Inscriptions of Kadyanda in Lykia*. Publication of 20 inscriptions. Occasion is given for the observation that many Lykian documents reflect the popularity of a national legend, the heroes of which were made famous through Homeric song: Télébéoué is Telephos; Glaukos, Sarpedon, Bellerophontes gave their names to townships.

Also, the Lykian nation survived into the Roman Empire as a religious community—like the Saxon kingdoms in the sees of the Church of England. A versified epitaph at Usumlü throws a ray of light on ancient slavery.¹—M. HOLLEAUX, *Excavations at the Temple of Apollon Ptoos*. II (p's. IV, VII). Second report of discoveries at Akraiphia in Boiotia: an archaic statue and fragments. The statue, a rude male figure broken off at the knees, measures 1.30 met., has one leg slightly advanced, arms straight and adherent, face beardless, and hair bound with a fillet. It belongs to a well-known category, of which we possess good examples from the Kyklades, the Isthmos, Boiotian Orchomenos, and elsewhere. To the last generation, this type represented a god, Apollon. Recently, it is held to image an athletic victor, or a defunct personage. The example from Akraiphia, at least, was found in the precinct of a temple, and, as sepulchres were excluded from sanctuaries, this would exclude the hypothesis that it represents a deceased person. The athletic theory, also, would hardly obtain, as the Ptoian games were not of early celebration. M. Holleaux's analysis places it, in point of art, in the group which Furtwängler has headed with the "Apollon" of Orchomenos (see *News* of last number of JOURNAL, p. 86). A head, of kindred general type, is much mutilated, but not enough to conceal the fact that it belongs to the advanced archaic school. H. assigns it to a high position and a late date (ca. 525 B. C.) among early Boiotian statuary. The third work described is part of a square pillar-image or ξόανον of singular rudeness, dating back to the VII century. It is quite unique, and belongs, according to M. H., to the period of wood-sculpture.

February.—E. POTTIER, *Excavations in the Necropolis of Myrina. Conclusion* (pls. XII, XV). Two terracotta groups: Dionysos and Ariadne: one is of inferior make and bad proportions, a first state in terracotta, as it were; both personages, in the finished one, wear rings, which strike a nuptial note. Otherwise, the female figure could be Semele, a maenad, or drunkenness personified, as in a similar group from Syme, near Myrina. The god of wine drops an empty drinking-vessel in his left hand, and a heavy head on his companion's shoulder; his right arm is bent over his head in the attitude of sleep or sleepiness. Seilenos giving drink to a little Dionysos he holds in his arms is one of the clever copies of large sculpture common in Asia Minor; the "faun with the baby" is one of the treasures of the Louvre galleries. A box-vase bears a scratched epigraph: *Made by Therinos. A present to Nysa, from Recepta.*

¹ Translation: "Leonteus built this tomb upon the soil

That marks the grave of Zosimos, his friend

By ready service and in honest toil.

Now his young master, thankful, mourns his end."

This Latin name brings the generality of Myrina figurines down to the 1 century B. C. A capital feminine bust (pl. xvi, h. 0.25 m., w. 0.22, face 0.055) wears a gilt riband in the hair, and a sky-blue and violet dress, gold-hemmed and fastened with a gold brooch in a V neck: the ears are pierced.—P. FOUCART, *Ephesian Inscription*.—M. HOLLEAUX, *Excavation at the temple of Apollon Ptoos*. III (pl. v): head of an archaic figure, which is described in the *News* of the last number of the JOURNAL, p. 87.—F. DURRBACH, *Decrees of the III and II centuries, from Delos*. Documents of a time when cheap purchase of corn was public distinction, and when Athens required an escort of Rhodian men of war for her miserable fleet of three or four open vessels, menaced by Macedonian cruisers. An analysis of this paper is given in the preceding number of the JOURNAL, p. 87.—C. D. MYLONAS, *Inscription from Troizen*. Decree of a Doric city, probably Troizen, calling on its clans, associations, etc., to contribute for immediate fortification and other protective measures. An account of wholesale patriotic contributions follows. M. assigns the emergency to the moment after the defeat of Aratos and his Achæians by Kleomenes III of Sparta, in 425 B. C.—G. RADET and P. PARIS, *Inscriptions from Attaleia, Perge, Aspendos*. A human interest attaches to one Modestus the Sophist, whose epitaph proclaims that "he belonged with the seven wise men (as eighth!), but died not yet twenty-five years old."—MISCELLANY. *A metrical epitaph in Athens. Rhodian funerary inscriptions*.
ALFRED EMERSON.

BULLETIN TRIMESTRIEL DES ANTIQUITÉS AFRICAÎNES. 1885. **April-July**.—C. PALLU DE LESSERT, *The Governors of the Mauretania*s. On the assassination of Ptolemy in 39 A. D., his kingdom was made into two Roman provinces, Mauretania Caesariensis and Mauretania Tingitana: under Diocletian a third, Mauretania Sitifiensis, was formed of a part of the Caesariensis. The Governors bore different titles at different times. The writer collects all the available information concerning them, and edits many of their inscriptions. Governors of Mauretania Caesariensis: M. Licinius Crassus Frugi (40 A. D.?); C. Suet. Paulinus; Cn. Hosidius Geta; Vibius Secundus; Luceius Albinus; Lusius Quietus; Q. Marcus Turbo; M. Vettius Latro (128); C. Petronius Celer; C. Porcius Vetustinus.—J. POINSSOT, *Archæological Journey in Tunisia in 1882-83*. At Agbia (mod. Aïn Hedja), an interesting Byzantine citadel; at Henchir Douameus mta l'oued Rmel, ruins of an important city, with walls, temples, basilica, etc.—A. WINCKLER, *Notes on the ruins of Bulla Regia*. The city is in the shape of a triangle each of whose sides measures about 800 metres; it had four gates and seven posterns. Outside the city was the necropolis, and, on a hill, a large building (temple)

50 by 35 met.: to the S. a vast semi-elliptical amphitheatre, and to the E. a triumphal arch. Within the city, a theatre; a nymphaeum; baths (well-preserved); numerous private dwellings with fine mosaics.—L. DEMAEGHT, *Archæological Museum of Oran*. A description of the Roman antiquities possessed by the newly-opened Museum at Oran.

Aug.-Oct.—H. FERRERO, *Inscription of Vulcacius Rufinus*. Republication of an inscription given already by Lanciani in *Not. d. Scavi*, May 1884, and *Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* XI, p. 233; XII, p. 45. Vulcacius Rufinus, son-in-law of Constantine, is here shown to have been governor of the East, Egypt, and Mesopotamia; governor of Numidia, etc.—C. PALLU DE LESSERT, *The Governors of the Mauretania* (cont.). Continuation of the inscriptions concerning the Roman governors of Mauretania Caesariensis: T. Varius Clemens (A. D. 152); Sextus Baius Pudens (A. D. 167); Cl. Perpetuus; Cn. Nunnius Martialis (A. D. 195); P. Aelius Peregr. Rogatus (A. D. 201–211); Cn. Haius Diadumenianus; Q. Sallustius Macrinianus; C. Oct. Pud. Caesius Honoratus; P. Flavius Clemens; L. Licinius Hierocles (A. D. 227); T. Aelius Decrianus; T. Flavius Serenus; P. Sallustius Sempronius Victor; Capellianus (who defeated the Gordians); Catellius Rufinus; Livianus; M. Aur. Atho Marcellus; M. Aur. Vitalis (254); Fl. Pecuarus (288); T. Aur. Litua (292); Ulpus Appollonius; Aelius Januarius; Val. Faustus (311); Flavius Terentianus (318–19). The Governors of Mauretania Tingitana referred to are: Trebonius Garucianus; Luccius Albinus; P. Baesius Betuinianus. C. Marius M. Sabinus (203); C. Vibius Salutaris; C. Vallius Maximianus; Rufinus; C. H. D. (*above*); Q. S. M. (*above*); Furius Celsus; T. F. S. (*above*); Anastasius Fortunatus (298); A. J. (*above*); Fl. Memorius. Governors of Mauretania Sitifiensis: T. A. L. (*above*); Sept. Flavianus; F. T. (*above*); Fl. Augustianus; Jucundus Peregrinus; Sext. Ages. Aedesius; Fl. M. Constans.—J. POINSSOT, *Archæological Journey in Tunisia in 1882–3* (cont.). The routes from Carthage to Theveste and from Carthage to Sicca Veneria. Ruins at Henchir Qaoussat and a number of inedited inscriptions, especially on mile-stones.—J. POINSSOT, *Inedited inscriptions found by M. Winckler*.—A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *Notes on African Epigraphy* (cont.). See the inscriptions, *JOURNAL*, II, p. 82.—TH. MOMMSEN, *The African Provinces*. A chapter from T. v of his Roman History, translated by C. Pallu de Lessert.

Nov.-Dec.—A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *Notes on African Epigraphy* (cont.). XIX. Bust of Ptolemy King of Mauretania (pl. XXI). This marble bust, found in 1843 at Caesarea (mod. Cherchell), and now in the Louvre, was proved by Lenormant to be that of Ptolemy the last King of Mauretania (23–40). XX. Roman mosaic from Hadrumetum (Louvre) (pls. XXII, XXIII). A description of five fragments of a mosaic found in

1882. The most important represents a race of four cupids on fishes, a parody of the Roman races: the others represent a panther, a monkey, a horse. XXI. Third report on the excavations of Lieut. M. Boyé at Sbeitla (Sufetula), Tunisia. These excavations were commenced in 1883, and are here referred to in the order of their discovery, with the publication of all the inedited inscriptions, several of which are of considerable historical importance. XXII. Inscription of the reaper (Louvre). Some corrections and additional readings.—A. L. DELATTRE, *The Punic tomb of Byrsa and its contents*. This tomb was discovered in 1880, but the interesting objects which it contained had not until now been illustrated. The mausoleum was composed of a rectangular chamber with a pointed roof built of large blocks of tufa in horizontal layers without cement (2.68 by 1.58 by 1.80 met.). It may belong to the earliest period of the colonization by the Tyrians. The two bodies were accompanied by one large and ten smaller vases and ten vials of terracotta, four *paterae*, and nine Punic lamps. In one of the tombs some arms were found, which is an almost unique coincidence, and indicates a primitive period.—A. L. DELATTRE, *Christian Inscriptions found in different parts of the ancient city of Carthage*. These form Nos. 964 to 979 of the *Corpus* of Christian inscriptions of this region.—A. L. DELATTRE, *Marks on pottery found at Hadrumetum*.—B. ROY, *Inedited inscriptions of the Roman bridge and the region of Kef*. These are, for the greater part, short epitaphs from Sidi Amor, Henshir Meyala, Khanguet-el-Kedime, Kasr-el-Hotiba, Foum-el-Afrit, etc.—J. POINSSOT, *Archæological Journey in Tunisia* (see *Bulletin* t. I, p. 291; t. II, pp. 68, 150, 226; t. III, pp. 16, 89, 174). Notes on the ruins met on the road from Kairwân to Tunis, towards the close of the journey. The route taken was along the foot of the high range of mountains that borders on the west the immense plains of Kairwân and the Enfida of the Ouled Saïd, and on whose edges are vast, fertile and well-watered plateaux, once densely populated. The remains of ancient stations are numerous, and some prove, by the extent and importance of their ruined monuments, the existence of cities of some size. M. Poinssot signalizes a rectangular entrenched camp near Kairwân, and another a few miles beyond; at Henshir-el-Hamman, at the entrance to a narrow defile, the ruins of two cities, and a magnificent aqueduct. On a Roman road from Hadrumetum to Carthage, on a plateau of the Djebel Sidi Ahmeur, are the ruins of an important city, some of whose principal monuments M. Poinssot illustrates. One of its three temples is still standing: numerous mausoleums surround the city. Wilmanns conjectured the city to be Sua, but the apparent analogy with Souar has no value whatever.—TH. MOMMSEN, *The African Provinces* (cont.). Translated by C. Pallu de Lessert.

JOURNAL OF HELLENIC STUDIES. Vol. VI. No. 2. Oct. 1885.—**JAMES FERGUSON**, *The Tomb of Porsenna* (pl. LX). An attempted restoration of this tomb as described by Pliny (xxxvi. c. 13), with its three stories, five pyramids, its petasos, and its 450 feet of altitude.—**THEODORE BENT**, *The Islands of Telos and Karpathos*. Some interesting notes of a visit to these outlying and little-known islands of the Sporadic group, describing an Hellenic temple, now converted into a church, and some graves on Telos, and others on Karpathos. He also notes some of the dialectic peculiarities of the language in which several survivals of classical words and roots are recorded.—**A. S. MURRAY**, *A Terracotta Diadoumenos* (pl. LXI). This statuette, recently acquired by the British Museum, is supposed to have come from the vicinity of Smyrna, and is believed by Mr. Murray to be a copy of the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos, conforming more closely to the original, in its canon of proportion, than the marble copies now known, and therefore probably the work of some artist belonging to the close of the century intervening between Polykleitos and Lysippos, by whose canon the marble copies are affected. A bronze original is obviously followed, as shown by the careful preparation of the surface; the influence of Praxiteles is also perceptible.—**E. A. GARDNER**, *Inscriptions from Kos*, etc. Fifteen inscriptions from Kos, Rhodos, and vicinity, more or less mutilated, and mostly honorary. Two almost exactly similar are to be found in the *Corpus*.—**E. L. HICKS**, *Judith and Holophernes*. Ewald long ago suggested that the Holophernes of the Book of Judith might have been identical with Orophernes, king of Kappadokia and friend of Demetrios Soter, and Mr. Hicks agrees with him. Coins of this king were discovered in the temple, at Priene, in 1870, and a mutilated inscription relating to him is now in the British Museum.—**J. SIX**, *Some Archaic Gorgons in the British Museum* (pls. LIX, D). Both Homer and the Hesiodic Shield of Herakles seem to point to Kypros as the place whence the Greeks obtained their knowledge of the Gorgon; and the monuments do not gainsay this evidence.—**AD. MICHAELIS**, *Sarapis standing; on a Xanthian Marble in the British Museum* (pls. LVIII, E). A valuable study of the various types of Sarapis and Tyche, in order to give a correct explanation of this marble, to which wrong attributions were originally attached.—**WILLIAM RIDGEWAY**, *The Homeric Land System*. An important article seeking to show that the "primitive system known as the 'Open-Field' or 'Common-Field' system of agriculture" prevailed in Greece at an early period, was predominant in the time of the *Iliad*, and is represented as breaking up in the *Odyssey*; while the whole tone of the Hesiodic poems gives us a clear impression that the system of which the poet treats is one of separate and hereditary ownership in land.—**E. A. GARDNER**, *Inscrip-*

tions Copied by Cockerell in Greece (II). A completion of the paper on this subject in the last No. of the *Journal*. The material heretofore unpublished is of importance to the epigraphist only.—A. W. VERRALL, *On the Syrix (σῦριξ) in the Ancient Chariot*. The writer contends that this is not "the box or hole in the nave of a wheel," but the series of staves or cross-pieces which lamely served the purpose of spokes in a primitive wheel represented occasionally on coins and vases. This interpretation is based on a note in the Medicean MS. of Aischylos, from which it is inferred that staves went parallel across the circle inclosed by the circumference, and were probably fixed, not into the circumference, but on it. Diminishing thus in length, their similarity to the Pan's-pipe would be striking.—CECIL SMITH, *Vases from Rhodes with Incised Inscriptions*. Some of Biliotti's collection, with names and designations of ownership.—C. T. NEWTON, *Statue of an Emperor in the British Museum*. In the last No. of the *Journal*, Mr. Wroth tried to prove that a torso of a Roman Emperor in the British Museum belonged to a statue of Hadrian, on the ground of its constituting a substantial replica of a statue found at Hierapytna in Krete. This attribution is here contested by Mr. Newton.—F. A. PALEY, *Remarks on Aesch. Agam. 1172, in Emendation of Mr. Bury's Reading (p. 175)*. Mr. Bury's comparison (see last No. of *J. H. S.* p. 175) is accepted with an emendation. A. C. MERRIAM.

MITTHEILUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTES IN ATHEN. Vol. X. No. 3.—F. MARX, *Marble group from Sparta* (pl. 6). Publication of a badly mutilated group representing a nude female at each side of whom stands a small male figure. Head and neck, both arms, and the legs from the knee down are gone from the central figure: the other two are also much mutilated. The female figure is evidently kneeling. This position was characteristic of women in labor. The two male figures are deities who assist in childbirth. The group is probably a votive offering dedicated, by a mother after she was delivered, to the deities who had aided her. The execution of the group is somewhat clumsy, and reminds us of wood-carving, yet it is by no means very primitive. Considerably later than the middle of the sixth century, is the approximate date assigned.—J. H. MORDTMANN, *Epigraphy of Kyzikos*. III (cf. *Mitth.* VI, 40 sq. 121 sq.; VII, 251 sq.). No. 28. Stele with relief representing Herakles in combat with Kyzikos(?). No. 29. Slab of marble with relief representing the Tolpian Mother, and nine priests who are preceded by a boy leading a ram to an altar. No. 30. Stele with relief: Kybele with two lions, a slave leading a ram to an altar, and two other figures. The inscription mentions the *ἑπαρχος* (the eponymous magistrate) besides the people who dedicate the stele.

These form a corporation or society consisting of the ἀρχώνῃς, two managers ἐπὶ τοῦ χρηματισμοῦ, eleven μέτοχοι, and two ἐπαγωγοί. No. 31. Stele with relief representing an offering to Artemis: under it a simple votive inscription. No. 32. The inscription, which the writer was not allowed to copy, mentions the emperor Tiberius. No. 33. Marble fragment, apparently of a cylindrical vessel with relief representing Hermes, who holds in his left hand the *κηρυκεῖον*, in his right a purse; beside him, parts of a female figure holding a bowl: the inscription reads Ἑρμῆ]ς σάκο[φορος? No. 34. Relief representing a rider beside whom is a laurel tree about which a snake is twining: the inscription is a dedication to Apollon. No. 35. Inscription, Διόγχιος τοῦ Διογνήτου Ἀθηναῖον. No. 36. Two fragments of metrical inscriptions. No. 37. Sepulchral relief representing a banquet. Nine figures besides a tree about which a snake is coiled, and half of a horse: the inscription gives the names of four men, who probably were buried in the tomb. Nos. 38–41. Inscriptions from sepulchral monuments.—G. WEBER, *Akdsché-Kajá, an unknown rock-citadel near Smyrna*. An ancient fortress about nine kilometres S. W. of Smyrna is described. It is assigned to the same period as the citadel of old Smyrna. A map of the vicinity and a plan of the citadel are given.—N. NOVOSADSKY, *On an Inscription lately found at Lebadeia*.—W. DÖRPFELD, *The Choragic Monument of Nikias* (pl. 7). The remains of this building are mostly built into Beulé's gate. Some additional fragments were found in the neighborhood. The building was a Doric hexastyle nearly 11 metres across the front. The back may have been formed by the solid rock. The triglyphs are of poros stone, the other parts of Pentelic marble. This is because the triglyphs only were completely colored.—U. KÖHLER, *The Choragic Inscription of Nikias*. In this inscription the *chorodidaskalos* is not mentioned, but the title of the dithyramb and the name of the poet (Timotheos, a Milesian poet who died before 360 B. C.) are given. The date of the inscription coincides with that of the monument of Thrasyllus, 319 B. C. The great Dionysiacs of that year were probably made unusually brilliant by a gift of Nikanor.—P. J. MEIER, *The Archaic pediment-relief from the Akropolis*. I, II. (supplementary plate) (cf. *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1884, p. 147, pl. 7). The relief represents Herakles in combat with the Hydra. Beside the combatants are Iolaos with a chariot, and the crab. The background was never colored, whereas all the figures were. The colors employed were flesh-color, black, light-green, and red. That is, the relief was dark on a light background. Early vases and wall-paintings show the same arrangement of color. The causes of the change from this to the opposite manner are discussed. The development of symmetry in pedimental composition is discussed by comparison of this relief with that of the

treasure-house of the Megarians at Olympia.—F. KOEPP, *The Attic Hygieia* (pls. 8, 9). It is shown that Hygieia was not brought to Athens from Epidauros with Asklepios in the fifth century, but was joined to him at Athens during the fourth century. Before the fourth century, the female figures with whom Asklepios is associated are Iaso, Panakeia, and Aigle. Two cuts are given in the text. An excursus follows in which v. Duhn's hypothesis (*Arch. Ztg.* 1885, p. 90 sqq.) that Asklepios is represented in the eastern frieze of the Parthenon is disproved.—E. FABRICIUS, *The Temple of Apollon Chresterios near Aigai*. The ruins of an Ionic temple at Nimrûd-Kalessi, near the site of Myrina, are described. An inscription shows that the temple was that of Apollon Chresterios, and mentions P. Servelius Isauricus the proconsul.—W. DÖRPFELD, *The Ancient Athena-temple on the Akropolis at Athens*. Just south of the Erechtheion, foundations of a building have been found. This was a great peripteral temple,—the old temple of Athena. Before the Persian wars no temple stood on the site of the Parthenon, for the foundations of the Parthenon are connected with the southern wall of the Akropolis, and this is ascribed to Kimon. Moreover, the architectural members which are built into the wall of the Akropolis, and have been thought to be parts of the old Parthenon, can never have belonged to one and the same building.—MISCELLANIES. A. M. FONTRIER, *An Inscription from Aidin*. An inscription on the base of a statue of a victor in the πανσπάριον.—H. G. LOLLING, *Inscriptions from Marathon*. Three fragmentary inscriptions, one with a dedication to Dionysos.—E. FABRICIUS, *The Grotto of Idaean Zeus* (cf. JOURNAL, II, p. 87).—U. KÖHLER, *Bialphabetic inscription in Athens*. A fragmentary inscription in the Attic and Ionic alphabets.—H. G. LOLLING, *Inscriptions from Chalkis*. A votive inscription, and a metrical inscription on a gravestone.—H. G. LOLLING, *Inscriptions from Sykamino and Limogardi*. A dedication to Herakles, and a list of names.—REPORTS on literature and discoveries.

NO. 4.—W. DÖRPFELD, *Contributions to Metrology*. IV. *The Italic System of Measures*. It is proved that the Greek foot of 0.296 m. replaced in Rome an old Italian foot of 0.278 m., probably in the year 268 B. C. At the same time the whole system of weights and measures was changed, and a reform in the coinage introduced, by which the *As* was fixed at two ounces. The changes in the weight of the *As* from a pound to half an ounce are traced.—J. H. MORDTMANN, *Inscriptions from Varna* (Odessos).—P. J. MEIER, *The Archaic pediment-relief from the Akropolis*. III. The first half of the sixth century is shown to be the probable date of the relief, for it cannot have belonged to a wooden temple, nor to one of unburnt brick. The relief is compared with the Chalkidic vase (*Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1884, pl. 7), and it is considered probable that

the relief is also of Chalkidic origin. *Excursus I* compares the relief above discussed with a second relief which was found at the same time and published in the same place (*Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1884, pl. 7). This relief is fragmentary, and represents Herakles in combat with a Triton. It cannot belong to the same temple as the first. *Excursus II* advances the theory, that the use of white in vase-paintings to distinguish female from male figures was developed from an earlier habit of outline drawing. A plaque with black figures in Athens is described, and said to be Chalkidic. —W. M. RAMSAY, *Notes and Inscriptions from Asia Minor* (*Mith.* 1883, p. 71). iv. *Milyasa and Cabalis*. Hierokles' list of the cities of the Tauros valley is corrupt. It reads: *δήμου Μενδενέω, δήμου Σώκλα, Σίνδα, Βέρβη, Σινδαῦνδα*. By the help of inscriptions (five are here published), it is shown that the list should read: *δήμου Περμυοδέων, Πώγλα, Ἀνδηδα, Βέρβη, Ἰσινδα*. Of these the first and last lie on the Istanos Tchai, while the other three are in the valley of a tributary stream. Ptolemy's list of the towns of Milyas or Milya and Kabalia is shown to be incorrect, while Strabo's is correct. v. *Trebenna of Pamphylia*. Ptolemy places Trebendai among the Lykian cities. All the Byzantine lists and Hierokles place it in Pamphylia. It appears to have been situated where the ruins of Evde Khan now are. vi. *The Province Pamphylia*. The Roman colony Julia Augusta Fida Comana was founded B. C. 6, and was in the province of Galatia. In A. D. 149 it was in Lycia-Pamphylia. This change doubtless took place under Vespasian. Under Diocletian the country along the Buldur lake, the valley of Isbarta, Salagassos, and the Ilan Ova at the head of the Eurymedon were transferred from Pamphylia to Pisidia. The division of Pamphylia into two bishoprics was made before Hierokles, but the division of Phrygia Pacatiana was unknown to him. vii. *Corrections*. (1) Colonia Parlais (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.* 1883, p. 318). (2) Hadrianopolis of Phrygia (*Mith.* 1883, p. 76). (3) Prymnessos and Metropolis (*Mith.* 1882). (4) Carallia, Misthia, Amblada, Pappa, and Vasada (*Mith.* 1883, p. 77). —H. G. LOLLING, *The Delphinion near Oropos and the Deme Psaphis*. 1. *Delphinion*. This ancient harbor is shown to have been 20 stadia from Oropos at the point now called Kamaraki. The "ancient Eretria" of Strabo (403) is identified with the *χώμη Ἀμάρυνθος*. Strabo says the distance from Delphinion to ancient Eretria is 60 stadia. This is shown to be correct. 2. *Psaphis*. The site of Psaphis is near the deserted village Revithiá. The inscriptions in the neighboring monastery Kalo-Livadi belonged, then, to Psaphis. A votive inscription is published.—U. KÖHLER, *The Attic Gravestones of the Fifth Century* (pls. 13, 14). 1. The gravestones of the period between the Persian wars and the Peloponnesian war. The developed Attic alphabet was adopted about 440 B. C. Before that time

the alphabet was not regular. Even in public documents Ionic letters occur. To this transition period many gravestones must be referred, even if Ionic characters occur upon them. 37 inscriptions from such stones are published. The plates represent two stones with reliefs. Before the Persian wars, the epitaphs consist merely of the name of the deceased, in the genitive. Later, the father's name and the *demotikon* were added, though the *demotikon* is wanting in the inscriptions before the Peloponnesian war, because the constitution of Kleisthenes was not yet, as later, the fixed frame encompassing the life of the Attic citizen. The addition of the father's name caused the name of the deceased to be put in the nominative case, though this is not invariable in the inscriptions in question. The regular forms for gravestones of this period are: the small stele with a moulding and kyma at the top; the narrow, high pillar; and the small slab or stele with pointed gable. The style of the reliefs is incomplete and disharmonious, but original. Gravestones with inscriptions in the Attic alphabet with perfectly regular letters are unknown. In the transition period the Ionic alphabet predominates.—TH. SCHREIBER, *Alexandrian Sculptures in Athens* (pls. 10, 11, 12). Four statuettes from Alexandria are published. One (11¹) represents, in bronze, a crouching Persian supporting a weight of some kind. Two (11² and 12) represent Nubians: 11² (bronze) is apparently a fruit-vendor; on his back sits a monkey. 12 is somewhat fragmentary: the material is basalt. 10 is a comic and somewhat disgusting bronze figure of a man who has swallowed too large a mouthful. The work of these figures is such as to exclude the notion that they belong to Roman times. Various other works are cited, and the conclusion is drawn that there was in the Hellenistic period an independent Alexandrian school of sculpture.—MISCELLANIES. A. M. FONTRIER, *An Ephesian Inscription*. The inscription records the restoration of the wall of the Augusteum by order of the proconsul M. Ulpius Traianus.—J. H. MORDTMANN, *Supplement to p. 200 sqq.* Some slight corrections of the article "Epigraphy of Kyzikos" (*v. supra*).—U. KÖHLER, *Gravestones and Monuments*. Four inscriptions from gravestones found in Athens.—REPORTS on Literature and Discoveries.

HAROLD N. FOWLER.